Index to Advertisements.

Page Col	Page, Col
Amnouncements 5 4 Amnouncements 5 4 Banking Houses 7 3 5 Business Notices 4 1 Business Notices 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Marriages & Deaths. 3 Mining 7 Miscellanecus 7 New Publications 6 Ocean Steamers 6 Proposals 6 Real Estate 7 Soles by Auction 6 Situations Wanted Males 7 Females 7 Females 6 Steambeats & RR 6 Steambeats & RR 6 Steambeats & RR 6 Teachers 7 To Whom 1t May 7 Concern 7
Lost and Found 6 3	Concerna

Cueiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CARPET CLEANSING.-T. M. Stewart, 326

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.
WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS CO.
Crowded nightly. See Amusement column

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The stat popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cue of Goughs, Coids, Asthma, Bronchitts, Whooping Cough, Scrothelous Humers and all Consumptive symptoms if no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect like carrie symptoms of disease whon an arout is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by an druggists. 5,000 Rolls fine Fancy Matting, our own importation, from \$10 per roll of 40 yards, or 25 cts. per yard. SHEFFARD KNAFF & CO., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. Postage free in the United States.

PAILY TRIBUNE 1 year... 10 00

BAILY TRIBUNE (without Sundays), 1 year... 10 00

BUNDAY TRIBUNE 1 year... 2 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year... 300

Remit by P. O. Order or in registered letter.

Address New-York.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Vashington—No. 1,322 F-st. Longon—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The trial of the Marquis de Rays and seventeen others for a heartless swindle on emigrants has began in Paris, === The trial of the dynamite conspirators was continued in London. A man named Sweeney has been arrested at Queenstown on a charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres. = Mr. Trevelyan stated in the House of Commons that Jury's death was not due to poison. = A decree was read yesterday closing the session of the Reichstag.

DOMESTIC .- General Crook destroyed the Apache camps in the Sierra Madre Mountains and returned to the American side with 383 Indian prisoners. Judge Wylie charged the jury in the Star Route cases yesterday. Senator Van Wyck has written a rejoinder in the Niobrara Star Route matter. The Mississippi Republican Executive Committee met at Jackson. — The graduating exercises took place at the Military Academy. A daughter of Lawson Valentine was injured by a horse she was driving.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Navarro, Chickadee, Burton, Bootjack, Parole and Jim McGow-an won the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. = John Gill was spirited away by his children. - Colonel James A. Austin was arrested, charged with issuing worthless bonds. The Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing in regard to complaints against the Central Company. — The taking of testimony in the Stokes will contest was continued. = Controller Campbell testified before the special committee of the Board of Aldermen. === The American Seed Trade Association was formed. === It was decided to send Rifle Team to Wimbledon, === The New-York Baseball nine defeated the Buffalo Club, and the Metropolitans were beaten by the St. Louis Club. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents. == Stocks generally were dull and uninteresting, but special attention given to a few made better prices for them; the closing was feverish

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 85°: lowest, 65°; average, 73%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

It is a pleasure to know that the grim House of Detention for witnesses is nearly empty. But so far as we can learn there is no good reason why at least three of the four hersons who are still confined there should not go lace. Two refused to the city authorities, why should it be women are held to appear against a man who is charged with having assaulted them so brutally that they had to spend some time in a hospital. One of the men was robbed of clothing valued at \$50 from his own house. It is difficult to see how any one of these three is held on the charge of being an accomplice in robbery or assault.

The success of the astronomers who went from the United States to a little island in the Pacific Ocean, some months ago, to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, seems to be fully as great as was anticipated. The celestial shadow-play was on time, and all the observations planned were made. The latest theories in regard to the sun's corona are apparently confirmed. But no trace was discovered of Vulcan, the planet which has been supposed by some to revolve around the sun closer to it than Mercury.

The condition of the "assisted" Irish immigrants who arrived at this port yesterday on the Belgravia takes the point off the resolution adopted by the Philadelphia convention concerning English exportations of paupers from Ireland. Instead of being within the laws which would keep them 'out of this country, the new arrivals each have some cash in their pockets. There does not seem to be the alightest prospect that any of them will become burdens on the community. It is still said in defence of the resolution that the English authorities picked out good material for the first few ship-loads. That may be; but there is no use to trouble ourselves about that until the paupers really begin to arrive.

f Happily the rifle team will not be obliged to stay at home after all. The appeal of the Finance Committee last week has had a good effect, and enough money has since been subscribed or promised to allow the representative of the team to-telegraph to England that they will certainly sail on June 19. The States having representatives on the team seem to have realized that it would be disgreeful to let the not pay for their board receive about the same general average includes the worst with the

men stay at home after they have been at so fare as that supplied to paupers on Blackwell's much trouble to get ready, and they are now sending in subscriptions. The team and its management are entirely harmonious, and the prospects are bright that the Americans will give their English rivals hard work at Wimbledon. The British team is confident of victory as is shown by the readiness with which its members have agreed to most of the conditions suggested by the Americans. Confidence, how-

Mr. Henry Watterson sticks consistently to his assertion, made to a TRIBUNE reporter a few days ago, that Mr. Tilden will never again be a candidate for the Presidency. But those Democrats who do not agree with the great Kentucky free-trader on this point will feel elated beyond measure by the report of at large. his host's health which he brings back from Greystone. Since the annual Spring Opening in Gramercy Park we have not had so glowing a picture of the sage's condition. Mr. Watterson found that Mr. Tilden's "eyes were bright and his cheeks rosy; his intellect as sinewy and clear, and his wit as incisive" as they were in 1875. The Great Defrauded did not exactly run up and down stairs seven times to show how strong he was; but he kept his visitor trotting around after him through the house and over the farm until Mr. Watterson begged to stop and rest. In the account of his visit which the Kentucky guest gives, he does not mention baving seen a "bar'l" of any kind lying around. But it wasn't necessary. His picture of Mr. Tilden as a rosy Apollo is enough to set the boom up again.

The rumors which were telegraphed East on May 25 to the effect that General Crook had had a fight with the Apaches the week before in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains, now prove to have been based on fact, although as the news flew it assumed all kinds of shapes between victory and massacre. General Crook has now turned up safely without having lost a member of his command and with nearly 400 prisoners. He surprised the bostiles on May 15 and owing to the surprise was able to gain a great victory. The whole campaign has been admirably managed and adds fresh laurels to his fame as an Indian fighter. The capture of these Indians cannot fail to do much toward restoring tranquillity all along the Mexican froutier. General Crook's undertaking was certainly a dangerous one, not only because the enemy was brave and cunning, but owing to the complications with the Mexican Government to which his action at one time seemed likely to give rise. General Crook apparently stretched the treaty provisions to their utmost if he did not actually violate them; but as his expedition has proved highly successful, the Mexican authorities may now be too grateful to make trouble even if, upon reflection, they think they have cause to complain. The victory also disposes of the old slander that American troops do not know how to fight or hunt Indians.

AN UNJUST AND INCONSISTENT ACT. It is unfortunate that Governor Cleveland did not act impartially upon all measures affecting this city. On several important matters party considerations alone appear to have ruled him. One of the last bills to which he attached his signature is a partisan measure for the benefit of the Democratic Sheriff of this city. It is erroneously entitled " An Act to prevent the overercwding of jails in the City and County of "New-York." It should have been called "An Act to rob the taxpayers of New-York for "the benefit of the largely-overpaid Democratic "Sherift." In approving that measure Governor Cleve-

land committed an act of injustice and inconsistency. On the same day in which that bill became law he disapproved a somewhat similar measure affecting the State Prisons. The bill to prevent the overcrowding of cells in the State Prisons was a short one of twenty lines that passed both houses by large majorities. Under its provisions the prison authorities were compelled, when there were fifty more convicts than cells in one of the other State Prisons wherein there "are vacant cells." When there were no more convicts than cells in a prison the Superintendent was forbidden to allow two convicts to occupy the same cell. In permitting this bill to fail, for lack of his approval, the Governor no doubt acted wisely. There is a Republican Superintendent of State Prisons who has full power to deal with the question. He can transfer convicts from one prison to another whenever he deems it best to do so. Besides, there are reasons for and against the practice of putting two convicts in one cell. If the warden uses discretion in the matter, according to the testimony of Superintendent Baker, convicts are often benefited by being placed two in a cell. As a rule, however, he does not commend the practice.

But if there is not, in the Governor's opinion, any objection to permitting the State authorities to place two prisoners in a cell, what reason can there be far refusing the same discretion to the anthorities in this city? And if the right is granted, in the same bill, to the Sheriff?

By the act of seventeen lines, which the Governor signed, it is made compulsory upon the keeper of the City Prison "to deliver to the Sheriff for safe keeping such prisoners as the "keeper is unable to provide with separate "cells." But the Sheriff can put two prisoners, or half a dozen, in a cell, if he chooses. As a matter of fact, the Sheriffs have been in the habit of putting more than one prisoner in a cell. Ludlow Street Jail, which is the only prison under the Sheriff's charge, is probably the worst managed institution of the kind in the State. It has been prolifie of scandals of all kinds, simply because it is made use of for personal gain and to serve partisan ends. Henry E. Knox, George De Forest Lord and other representatives of the Bar Association endeavored to have a Sherift removed by Governor Robinson because of the mismanagement of Ludlow Street Jail. It was shown that prisoners were crowded together in order to compel them to pay for separate rooms, that men and women were allowed to mingle during the day, and that the Sheriff kept a bar in one of the cells and sold liquors to such prisoners as had money. It is true that the Tammany Sheriff gave place to one closely allied with the Tilden faction; but we have never heard that it made any particular difference in the management of the jail.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have charge of the Tombs and the other jails that constitute what is known as the City Prison. There has been no complaint of the management of that institution, nor any demand for more room, though it often happens that there are more prisopers in the Tombs than cells. It is certainly much better to allow two prisoners to be confined in one cell under the Commissioners than to allow it to be done under the Sherift.

The Governor's approval of this bill to compel the transfer of prisoners to the Sheriff can be explained only on the theory of his desire to benefit a Democratic officeholder at the expense of the taxpayers. Inmates of Ludlow Street Jail who do

Island, the average daily cost of which to the city is about ten cents for each pauper. But the Sheriff will receive seventy-five cents a day from the city for the maintenance of each prisoner, " with extra compensation for fuel, lights, repairs to building and chamber furniture," hesides what he can make in other ways. The Sheriff will, therefore, profit to the extent of about sixty-five cents a day on each prisoner transferred to his control. The average cost of the maintenance of occupants of the City Prison is thirty-four cents a day. With equally good treatment by the Sherift he would still the taxpayers. Governor Cleveland is making a serious mistake in endeavoring to benefit the

AN EXTRADITION EPISODE.

The Archer case is only another argument for the revision of the Extradition law between the United States and Great Britain. An Englishman was arrested in this city several weeks ago and extradited for forgery on evidence laid before a United States Commissioner by the British Consul. The case having come before a London court, the witnesses whose affidavits were presented to the Commissioner in New-York can ot be found, and the public prosecutor declares that the prisoner is really wanted for another crime. The public proseentor admits that there has been a gross abuse of the Extradition clause, and that it is an open question whether the witnesses cannot be indicted for cobspiracy. They ought to be so indicted, and Captain Archer, if he cannot be convicted of the crime for which he was extradited, ought to be furnished with a return passage to New-York and be reasonably compensated for the losses he has sustained in consequence of these fictitious affidavits. When he was arrested here, he declared that the detectives knew that he was not guilty of forgery, and that they were attempting to carry him to London with a view to-punishing him for an offence not included in the Extradition clause. It will be interesting to observe

whether his prediction will be fulfilled. If the detectives carry out their plans, and Captain Archer be tried, sentenced and punished for a crime for which he was not extradited. Americans cannot say aught against it. Their own practice under the Extradition clause has not been free from scandal. Not long ago a convict escaped from a penitentiary in the United States to Canada and was arrested there; the crime for which he had been sentenced was not included in the Extradition clause; his extradition was demanded for another offence that was mentioned in the treaty and he was surrendered; but he was not tried for that offence; he was simply sent back to the penitentiary to serve out his old term. Nor is this a solitary instance. The principle that a fugitive surrendered under that treaty must be tried for the crime for which he is extradited has been affirmed by the latest decisions of the American courts. It has long been, however, a disputed point of law, and in practice there has been gress carelessness with an occasional miscarriage of justice.

Negotiations ought to be opened between London and Washington for a thorough revision of the Extradition treaty. The list of crimes should be enlarged, political offences should be expressly excluded, and a formal declaration should be made that a fugitive can only be tried and punished for the crime for which his extradition is asked. The last point is the one on which the British Government Inid stress in the Winslow correspondence, but it can be readily conceded by the State Department, if the principle be embodied in the treaty instead of being grounded upon an English statute.

WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS. At a time when considerable discussion has

been aroused by Mr. Porter's letters in regard to the wages and condition of laborers in England, an important contribution to the discussion, and to economic science generally, comes a State Prison, "to transfer the extra convicts to in the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor. The high reputation which Mr. Wright has gained by his reports, and the care which he has ever shown to avoid errors of statement or strained conclusions, render his document the more valuable, while the data upon which it is based are those of the United States Census. The report deals with the industries of Massachusetts alone, but gives the actual wages paid and hours of labor in each occupation for 2,440 establishments and 207,793 persons employed. It will be noticed at first with regret that the report does not specially distinguish the number and wages of the men, the women or the children employed, and its statistics are therefore liable to create a false impression unless intelligently read, in connection with some knowledge of the proportions of workers of the different kinds employed in the different branches of industry.

Out of the 207,793 persons employed, almost 60,000 were in cotton mills, and over 25,000 in woollen and worsted mills, 37,000 in boot and shoe establishments, over 18,000 in metal and metallic goods establishments, and over 11,000 in machine and machinery works. The workers in the latter concerns are mainly men and boys, and their wages average daily \$1 61 for machine works, and \$1 45 for metal establishments. But the employes in cotton mills are mainly women and girls, and their wages average only 85 cents daily, the worsted mills 94 cents daily, and the woollen mills \$1 04 daily. These are the extremes, among the branches employing large numbers of persons, but the employes in printing and publishing establishments, being nearly all males and mostly adults, average \$1 77 daily for 5,227 persons, and the makers of musical instruments average \$1 96 daily for 2,821 persons. The building establishments average \$1 69 daily for 5,645 persons, and the carriage and wagon makers \$1 68 daily for 1,962 persons. The boot and shoe concerns pay an average of \$1 41 daily to a large number of persons of both sexes and all ages, the "food preparations" establishments pay \$1 58 daily to 2,901 persons, the furniture concerns \$1 56 daily to 3,133 persons, the leather works \$1 50 daily to 6,703 persons, and the stone works \$1 47 daily to 1,370 persons.

When it is considered that a very large number of these employes are boys and girls, and not much less than a third of the whole are women-31,496 in cotton mills alone, according to the census, and 8,210 in woollen, 3,340 in worsted mills, and 13,374 in boot and shoe establishments-it will be seen that the average wages for a family must be much higher than at first glance would be supposed. If the head of the family earns wages as a skilled mechanic, which range from \$2 to \$2 50 and upward in nearly all trades, or even as an ordinary laborer, from \$1 to \$1 50 and upward, while the wife or one or two children also earn smaller wages in other employments, the income of the family will contrast very sharply with that of English families in similar employments. Then, too, there are good workers and poor in every occupation, and the

best. Where there are some who do exceptionally well, and make good wages if working by the piece, there are always many more who fall below the average and drag it down. Especially is this the case in a State like Massachusetts, where a large share of the workers in cities and towns are of foreign birth, and not many have the higher intelligence which free schools offer to most of the working people born in this country.

Let these wages be contrasted with those which are found to be paid in similar establishments in Europe, and the difference will at once bear testimony to the advantages of our pocket a large sum of money at the expense of institutions. True, the difference shown by general averages for a great number of laborers of all kinds is not as great as it would appear Democratic Sheriff to the injury of the peopel from mere quotations of wages in special employments, and yet it is great enough to make it very clear why 700,000 persons come to these shores in a single year, and from every land on earth. They do not come in ignorance or blindly, nor are they found in haste to go back. They come because this country offers a better reward to labor than any other.

TRYING TO FOOL THE FARMERS. Here is The Albany Argus, the State organ of the Democracy, and the mouthpiece of the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, making a droll but desperate attempt to curry favor with the farmers. It tells the farmers that they are "sturdy"; it informs them that Governors Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland were," country born and country bred"; it alludes to "the magnificent vindication of the "principles of local self-government in the country regions of a State like New-York"; it insists that the present Governor has brought "a country thoroughness, a country integrity "and a country sense of economy and trustee-"ship" to his duties. This, it will be seen, is taffy pure and simple. Will it have the desired effect? Will the farmers, for whom it is designed, walk up to the ballot-box this fall and vote the Democratic ticket?

Well, since they are as intelligent as they are "sturdy," they will not-by a large majority. What has been done for the farmers of New-York this year? We put the question to those who shaped the course of legislation in the Senate and Assembly of 1883. It is the farmers' complaint, to use the language of the country born and country bred Mr. Cleveland in his annual message to the Legislature, that " personal property not less remunerative than "land and real estate escapes to a very great "extent the payment of its fair proportion of "the expense incident to its protection and "preservation under the law." The Democratic Senate and Assembly to which these plain words were addressed treated them with contempt. They found time to consider and pass measures which served vulgar partisan ends, they legislated on a variety of unimportant subjects, they put through many jobs, they gave weeks to overhauling the charter of this city with a view to the better distribution of speils, but they found no time to consider and pass a measure for the relief of the farmets-a measure to compel personal property to pay its fair proportion of the taxes. This is the one important determining fact that the farmers are likely to have in mind next election day rather than the fact that Messrs. Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland were "country born and country bred." Fine words butter no parsnips. They will not swerve the farmers from their determination to vote against the party that denied justice to the farmers.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

The unusual heat of the past week has had many alarming effects upon the human race. The columns of the newspapers have been crowded with accounts of suicides, homicides, elopements, queer marriages, mysterious disappearances, and freaks of all kinds, Developments of this sort are not uncommon later in the season, but we do not recall any previous year in which they have come so carly and in such pro-

nia has produced for the hundredth time a young woman who lies in a mysterious trance, and from Wisconsin comes the familiar report of a beautiful white maiden cloping with a negro. Then we have in our own streets the not unfamiliar spectacle of a fight over the wealth of a feeble-minded millionnaire, though the contest in this instance is conducted with unusual publicity and muscular activity. Out in Ohio an imaginative young farmer has set Zanesville nearly wild by discovering that elusive old monster the sea serpent prowling about on land and actually climbing a tree. The tree was subsequently cut down, but the serpent had disappeared as he always has disappeared when chased. The young farmer was able to give some additional particulars about the monster's construction which bear a resemblance to those given by previous discoverers. He was from eight to twelve feet long. had a body as big as a telegraph pole, a mouth large enough to swallow his whole body, green eyes, a red, forked tongue, ivory teeth two inches long, a head like a shark, a brown, hairless body, and legs about four inches long. He whistled and roared as he walked. It will be seen that the Serpent has increased his attractions since coming ashore. Zanesville, as we have said, is excited, and not without cause. We should suppose that the immediate effect of the young farmer's experience would be to increase public interest in the question of restricting the liquor traffic in Ohio.

There are many other cases of this premature midsummer madness which are so tragic that we do not care to dwell upon them. The crack of the pistol has been alarmingly frequent in all parts of the country, and the North has for once shown a disposition to dispute with the South for the unenviable distinction of being the land of homicides. In politics, too, there have been startling outbreaks indicating a displacement of mental equilibrium. In Indiana those two great Democratic statesmen, Hendricks and McDonald, have passed an entire evening, sitting side by side at a public banquet, without speaking to each other. That was a coolness which must have had a visible effect upon the po fitienl thermometer. In New-York a member of the Democratic State Committee, who refuses to let his name be known, declares that Mr. Tilden is a candidate for the Presidency in 1884 and is busily setting up the pins for the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks. After this it is not surprising that the weather became instantly cooler, for the climax had been reached.

Even Napoleon in the dazzting plenitude of his renown never had nineteen distinct hamlets rise up as one passionately admiring and loving man and insist that they should be named after him. Hence we see that Napoleon was a pigmy compared with

A Grand Rapids druggist who nearly killed a woman by mistakenly putting poison into a pre scription might have got off by paying \$1,500, that sum being awarded to his victim by a jury. But he chose to appeal, and the result of the second trial was a verdict against him of \$4,000. Gentlemen who were instrumental in having a tariff-for-revenne-only plank inserted in the Democratic platform of 1880 would do well to lay this Grand Rapids incident to heart. It teaches that it is well to let bad enough alone. The verdict was against them in 1880. If they appeal on the tariff issue in 1884 the verdict will be again against them and there will be more volume to it.

The Boston Herald expresses the opinion that Governor Cleveland's backbone has thus far shown no weak spot." Has The Herald diagnosed the bone since Mr. Cleveland declined to call an extra session f

The attempt to get up a public demonstration for

at Charlottesville, Va., thus far has proved a mortifying failure. We should think that the Iroquois Club would be only too glad-but stay, stay, there isn't any Iroquois Club. We had forgotten for the moment that, yielding to a rash impulse, Carter Harrison up and killed that club with his burly iaw-bone.

Mr. Watterson asserts that the Democratic National platform of 1880 " was beaten because it was mishandled." The main reason for its being beaten was because the voters realized that if the Democratic party was restored to power the chances ten to one that the country would be misbandled.

The Ellenville Press, in spite of its Democratic faith. is moved to admit that the late Legislature " was not perfect, by any means." This statement of the case against the Legislature is so extremely modest and restrained as to recall the Western judge who remarked to a prisoner who had been convicted of wilful murder, "Young man, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

PERSONAL.

St.Clair McKelway, the Editor of The Albany Argus will deliver the Founder's Day address at the Adel-phi Academy in Brooklyn to-morrow evening.

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's statue of Lafayette, for the University of Vermont, was finished at a bronze foundry in Philadelphia on Monday. It is of heroic size, and represents the distinguished patriot with smoothly shaven face and clad in the simple cos-tume of an American gentleman of a little less than a hundred years ago.

Next Sunday will be the fiftieth auniversary of the visit of President Jackson and Vice-President Van Buren to Hartford. The occasion will be celebrated on Saturday with a parade and banquet given by the Governor's Foot Guard to Major Calvin Day, who on that memorable day in 1833 first appeared in command of the Guard. Mr. Parnell is reported to have said recently

when asked how he was affected by the Papal excommunication: "I don't know what it will do tor me in the next world, but it has made my fortune in this." His Testimonial Fund is rapidly nearing the intended sum of \$125,000, while before the Pope's circular was issued there was little prospect of it ever reaching \$50,000. President Arthur's state of health, according to

The Hartford Times, causes his friends some alarm. He is resolved now to take a good rest at the Soldiers' Home, not transacting any business that can possibly be avoided. About July 10 he will go to Newport for a short time, and then on a fishing excursion on the coast of Maine. In August he is thinking of a trip to the Yosemite Valley.

Signora Maria Teresa Poerio has just died in Naples. Her husband, Raffaele Peerio, was the popular hero of Calabria in 1820. Of their three sons, the eldest. Joseph, was the most brilliant Italian orator of his time; the second, Alexander, was a poet and died in battle; the second, Alexander, was a poet and died in battle; and the third, Carlo, whose persecutions were described by Mr. Gladstone in his first letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, was martyred by Ferdinand II.

John A. Stewart, 'president of the United States Trust Company, will sail for Europe on the steamship Elbe to-day. He expects to retarn on the Fulda on August 22. The most of his vacation Mr. Stewart will spend in Scotland, where he has relatives. He will visit his father's birthplace on the island of Lewes, the scene of Mr. Binck's novel, "The Princess of Thuis." Mr. Stewart will remain in England only a short time, and will not visit the Continent.

There are few men living whom the Queen of Eng land has so much delighted to honor as Lord Dufferm, who is now to wear the decoration of the Order of the Garter and thus subscribe to his name the initials K. G. in addition to the three sets-K. P., G. C. M. G., and K. C. B .- with which he has already been honored. He started in life as a sim-ple Irish Baron, but obtained a peerage of the United Kingdom at the age of twenty-three. Since 1850 he has received no less than seventeen distinct appointments or titles-more than one every other

Because Mr. Colquboun has written pretty plainly his ideas of recent French doings in Cambodia and Tonquin, he is now as thoroughly disliked in Franse as is Mr. Stapley. Three Paris publishers have broken off negotiations for his book " Across Chryse," and refuse now to have anything to do with it, because "it is too much saturated with British prejudices." The newspapers and public speakers, too, are attacking him furiously, but just there appears his one great advantage over Mr. Stanley, who was treated in similar manner: Few Frenchmen can spell his name, and none of them pronounce it.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has been hardly dealt with by the public in the matter of the home-bringing of John Howard Payne's remains. It is stated that during the past two months he has been the hapless recipient of more than one hundred and fifty alleged poems on the subject, the majority of which had already been declined by the editors of various newspapers and magazines. At first he was only amused by them, but as the weather grew warmer and the deggerel more abundant, the iron entered deep into his soul, and he now grimly amounces his determination to have revenge by publishing them all, to the uttermost rhyme.

Dr. Obermayer, the eminent Professor of Arabic at the University of Vienna, has just been heard from for the first time since, a year and a half ago, he started on an Oriental tour. He has written from Bagdad to the Tdoliche Rundschau an account of his visit to Kairnan, Tunis, which next to Mecca is the hollest city of all Islam, and from which, antil the recent French conquest, Jews and Christians had been rigidly excluded for more than eight hundred years. From Tunis Dr. Obermayer went east, to Egypt, and thence to Bagdad. He is probably now in Toheran, Persia, having been invited thither by Prince Abbas Mirza, brother of the Shah

The Paris correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes that the ball recently given by the Hon. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton at the United States Legation, was britliant and notably sociable. All the guests were made to feel at home, and to enjoy themselves. Among those present were representatives of every party in French politics, and every profession. There were Marshal MacMahon, the Due de Broglie, Jules Simon, Jules Ferry, Chal-lemel Lacour, and Daniel Wilson. Clemenceau was invited but was unable to attend. Madame Mac-mahon was there, little changed since she left the Elysée. Madame Ferry was one of the belies of the fâte, but the Countess of Lonsdale bore off the palm of beauty.

The Hon, C. G. Williams, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the last Congress, and for many years a Representative from Wisconsin, is now settled in his new home at Watertown, Dak., where he is in charge of the United States Land Office. Of his surroundings there he writes The society, dress, and accomplishments of the people here surprise us all. In fact, society is made up largely of a class of people who have brought with them from the old cities of the East not only their The people are young and enterprising; there is activity, opportunity, and hope, and these make life agreeable. Railroads have revolutionized pioneering, and there is more advance in one year under the new methods than in five under the o'd. I do not think people have made any mistake as to Dakota."

In 1835 John Howard Payne spent some time in the South and formed the acquaintance of a daughter of Judge Samuel Goode, of Montgomery, Ala An old autograph album of hers, now in the possession of her son; contains the following lines, in Payne's handwriting and over his signature:

"Lady, your name, if understood, Explains your nature, to a letter; And may you never change from Goode, Unless, if possible, to better." On the next page is a response, written by Mirabeau B. Lamar, afterward President of the "Lone Star Republic" of Texas. It runs as follows:

"I am content with being Goode: To aim at better might be vain; But if I do, 'tis understood, Whate'er the cause—it is not Payne."

GENERAL NOTES.

Half a century ago a Mr. Walden, of Portland, Me., had four strangely assorted pets-a parrot, a monkey, a tame fox and a Newfoundland puppy. The parrot has seen his companions one after another go the way of all flesh, and now, at the age of sixty years, is still one of the most important members of Lieutenant George Walden's family. Contemplation of the vicis-situdes of life has subdued the loquacity which was formerly the parrot's chief falling, and the bird is now, to all appearances, one of the most profound thinkers in the State of Maine.

When the street cars of Munich began runthe enveiling of a monument to Thomas Jefferson ning two years ago a placard in every car announced

that children under three years of age would be carried free. (Since then 200,000 children have travelled on the company's lines, of whom 160,000 have paid no fare. The company accuses nobody of lying, but hereafter a different method will be employed, and every child whe is more than one metre in fleight will have to pay. In disputed cases the conductor will appeal from parental estimates to the unbiased judgment of a metre measure provided by the company and efficially tested and stamped.

Six young men, the sons of respectable shor Six young men, the sons of respectable shop-keepers in Pesth, recently formed a kind of club and agreed to put their spare money into a general fund to be expended from time to time in social enjoyment. In the course of a few weeks they had exhausted their resources, and life having thus lost its charm, they determined to quit the world together. Accordingly they adjourned to a wood not far from the city, taking a revolver with them as the common instrument of death. When the preliminaries had been arranged one of them, a boy of seventeen, shot himself through the neck and breast, whereupon four of his companions lost heart and fied, but the fifth, picking up the revolver, discharged it at his hear. One of the persistent foels was fatally injured, but the other is expected to recover.

Among the Albany families which have lived

Among the Albany families which have lived Among the Atolany ramines which have lived longest on Capitol Hill are those of McNab and Cumming. About thirty-five years ago two 'young men belonging to the two families, who had long been intimate friends, and as full of spirit and activity as most persona of their age, retired into lifelong seclusion, each in his own house, apparently in pursuance of a solenn com-pact. McNab died about five years ago. Once in a while the neighbors caught a glimpse of an old man walking up and down in the garden bebind his house, but he never was seen on the street. Cumming is still living in mysterious retirement. Many years ago a heighbor looking out of the scuttle of his house, saw the hermit's since then no one outside of the family has seen John Cumming. His brother William, a grain merchant, told the census-taker in 1880 that John was living, but he invariably declines to speak of his strange existence.

TOWN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT.—The patriarchal beard and strong, clear-cut, kindly face of General E. A. Mer ritt are seen again on the streets of New-York. General Merritt, who is here on a thirty days' leave of absence, will spend the larger part of his leave with friends in Northern New-York. He reports the business of the London Consulate active and increasing, keeping busy six or seven assistants and himself. The usual number of poor countrymen are seeking and obtaining relia from their consular representative each year, none of whom remember to send the promised remittances to the generous official who has provided them with money from his own pocket. To administer this foreign department of charities, where no Government fund is provided except for destitute American scamen, is a heavy draft upon a kind-hearted Consul's salary.

AN ARMY ARTISTS' REMINISCENCES.-Theodore M. Davis will be remembered by many old army officers of almost every department during the late war as a sketcher who represented Harper's Weekly at every critical point which correspondents could reach during active operations. He was met on the elevated railroad few days ago, the same lively, restless, voluble and enthusiastic fellow that he was twenty years ago. He is not so young, nor quite so handsome as then, but is as energetic as ever, and as great an optimist. He has a big scheme of publication of a pictorial character concern-ing the war on hand, and does not propose to rest until he has made everybody else believe as he does in its unquestionable success. He is living at Asbury Park, has two studies "one on the beach," as he is careful to tell, filled with his sketches and drawings of war seenes. Mr. Davis probably has as large a collection of army sketches actually made on the scene and at the time of action as exists, and these he proposes to utilize

POLITICS ON THE BRIDGE.—It is indignantly denied by the friends of the Hon. Jacob Worth, of Brooklyn, that his brother-in-law Ward, who had been reduced to the ranks of the Brooklyn police force and had resigned rather than serve as patrolman, was appointed Captain of the Bridge police at the request of his relative. But at the same time it is stated that this appointment was made at the instigation of Congressman Archibald M. Bliss. It seems, therefore, that political influence is hampering the Bridge Superintendent in his selection of some of the most important officials to be in charge of the work. "The appointment of such men as Martin and Hoagland," said an old Brooklyn resident, " gave us r:ason to hope for better things than this; and if Martin is to be hampered in this way he will wisely resign and

iswyer, who transacts a good deal of business with mem-bers of the city government, tells the following as the re-sult of his experience: "When I want to find an Alder-man or other official, as a rule, I go to Stewart's liquorshop, in Warren-st. In the afternoon about 3 or 4 o'clock you can find a good part of the city government there. The other day, as I entered the door, I was struck with the long row of shiny hats and outstretched arms, each hand holding a glass. Excise Commissioner Mitchell was at the head of the line, as it was his 'treat.' The others present were County Clerk Keenan and his deputy, Supervisor Costigan, Police Justice Duffy, President Rellly of the Board of Aldermen, Sherift Davidson, and many others. That ilquor-shop does a thriving business."

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.-It must have been the long

contest that the forefathers had over this right that leads some persons to value it so highly at present. The ease with which petitions for any purpose are gotten up nowadays has brought them into disrepute. But there are two persons in the city who believe still, or until recently did believe, in the efficacy of petitions Dr. John T. Nagie presented to Mayor Edson a pention about ten feet in length asking for his appointment as president of the Board of Health. It was the result of a great deal of anxious labor on the part of Dr. Nagle and his friends, and many of the signatures were those of business associates of the Mayor. Another Tammany statesman, Dr. J. B. Messemer, presented a petition of about equal length asking for his appointment to the same place. The Aldermen would have been satisfied with either one of these men, but the unfeeling Mayor nominated General Shaler, who failed to present any

BAD PAVEMENTS .- Visitors to New-York say that there is no other large city in the civilized world in which the pavements are in so bad a condition. It is a frequent remark of foreigners, in driving over the streets of this city, that the jolting is almost unbearable, and they wonder how New-Yorkers stand it. Fifth-ave is full of holes and the pavements clsewhere are uneven and in many cases dangerous to life as well as health. But New-Yorkers stand it because they cannot help them-selves. If any body wants to complain of the pavements let him call at the Department of Public Works and in one case out of ten he may be able to find the Commi sioner there. If Mr. Thompson is not too busy with his political friends he will listen to the complaint in the nost affable manner and that will be the end of it.

PUBLIC OPINION. A TIMELY INQUIRY.

From The Cincinnali Enquirer (Dem.)

How does the "old ticket" and an appropriation strike you!

A SUGGESTIVE HINT.
From The Clebeland Leader (Rep.)
Let our Republican friends in other States
prepare to imitate the harmony and spirit of the late
Columbus Convention. The party in Ohio cannot be expected to whip the Democrats of the whole country.

NO BOOM FOR THE FRAUD CRY.

From The Borton Herald (Ind.)

It was no calumny to say that Mr. Tilden's relative and his closest political friends engaged in what he himself described as "a fulfie dailinace" to buy the Southern returning boards, and to reverse the popular verdict in Oregon by the use of money. The cipher dispatches may be "lived down," but we imagine the Democrats would hardly like to take the chance of secing them paradel as a campaign document to offset the cry of "fraud." The country long ago settled down to the conviction that Mr. Tilden is little more than a shrewd and not over-scruptious political manager, the conviction that all, the conviction manager shrewd and not over-scrupulous political manager whose wisdom is that of the fox, and who exists to-ing whose wisdom as rather than an inspiration in our political manager.

THE END OF SECTIONALISM.

From The Memphia Appeal (Dem.)

The platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans has none of the old sectional siang. It deals with the vital questions of the day. This is an analolious sign. It shows that those who have so long thrived by fanaticism and sectional hatreds understand the determination of the people to eliminate from the next Presidential canvass stale and exhausted war issues. Long dential canvass stale and exhausted war issues. Long the description of the people are determined to have peacetional strife, the people are determined to have peacetional strife, the people are determined to have peacetional strife, the propellar of the country will continue, and in the next Presidential election public opinion will no longer blaze with the baleful lires of sectional hatreds. The silence of the Republican party of Ohio on sectional issues is a favorable omen. The people of the country the honest masses who want no office—have resolved to elevate the polities of the country by eliminating sectional issues and substituting in their place honesty, retremenment and reform. The sagacious Republicans of Ohio correctly read the signs of the times, and show a determination to place themselves on their good behavior by heeding public opinion.